## HARDSHIPS AND ADVENTURES.

Telephone Cranks and Angry Wo-men — "Yellow" Journals" Often Claim the wig End of Praise for Meritorious Work-Small Boy's Idea of the Detective.

New York Evening Post: The average small boy draws his ideas as what a detective really is from the varjous thrilling books he has read in surreptitious manner either after has gone to bed or under his deak at school. He pictures the detective as s lightning change artist. If his idea was true the detectives could possibly lead a life of less hardship by obtaining a position on the "continuous" stage

The routine work of a regular detec tive on the police force of New York is full of hardship and sometimes exciting adventures, but it is the work done be hind the scenes, of which the publihears anything, that is the "grind" of his life.

A little insight into what is going on in the Brooklyn office will give a fair idea of what detectives have to contend with.

Captain James W. Reynolds, who is in command of the bureau, will have been on the police force twenty-seven years on February 12 next. His record for faithful and excellent work speaks for itself. All that is necessary to say here is that he was a detective ser geant for fifteen years, and in 1896 succeeded the present Deputy Chief, Mack cllar, in command of the detectives, Under Captain Reynolds are about forty regular detectives. This means a very few men to cover an immense territory, the area covered by the Brook lyn force being more than twice that covered by the Manhattan men, of whom there are nearly two hundred. Coney Island alone, in season, is twic as active as Manhattan's famous Tenderloin and requires more work.

comes under the Brooklyn bureau. A line of work little heard of outside of the detective bureau is the investigation of inquiries. These are requests from out-of-town police authorities to look up certain people or hunt for certain property supposed to have stolen. Sometimes it is to trace a miss ing friend; again it is to rescue an erring son who has been attracted by the glitter of city life and has wandered away from home.

All of these inquiries have to be carefully looked up and answered, as in time Captain Reynolds may desire information from some outside source and a reciprocatory treaty is absolute ly essential. When it is considered that from 1,500 to 2,000 of these inquiries reach the Brooklyn bureau every year, a person can form some idea of the work involved.

"Cranks" form so small Item in the work of the burea 2. These "cranks" are people with delusions that they are belog pursued by some enemy. It is surprising how many there are a Brooklyn who have this delusion, am visit the detective bureau, there to protection from their invisible

One day, not lng ago, three men, one of whom was in business, called on Captain Reynolds-all with the same They were impressed that their enemies were following them every-where. They all had the idea that these invisible people had arranged to have telephone connections with them wherever they went. One of the men had "an attack of the telephone" while he was in the captain's office, and held a conversation over an imaginary wire, telling his enemies that he would go from there and have a body guard of detectives. This man, as well as the others, demanded that two detectives be detailed to remain with him day and night. The "cranks" are perfectly harmless, but they are annoying.

Some people have an impression that detectives can instantly accomplish the impossible, and if their request is not at once compiled with and their work done, they forever after criticise, the bureau.

Canagerous, where in May, 1775, in answer to their Petition of Grievances, "two of them are hanged on a 'new gallows forty feet high," and the rest driven back to their dens—for a time." Further along in the same chapter, the elder Mirabeau describes the "Man with the Hoe" as he saw him from his lodgings at the Baths of Mt. D'Or. "The savages descending in torrents from the mountains " " frightful men, or rather frightful wild animals, clad in jupes of coarse woolen, with large girdles of leather studded with the proper nails; of gigantic stature, heightened to their Petition of Grievances, "two of them are hanged on a 'new to of them are hanged on a 'new to their Petition of Grievances, "two of them are hanged on a 'new to their Petition of Grievances, "two of them are hanged on a 'new to of them are hanged on a 'n

ltor at headquarters. This one happen ed to be a woman, although mer. are just as bad. She sailed up to the desk at which Sergeant Metcalf presides, and said:

"I have come to make a complaint Some one has stolen my diamond pin. I want to see the captain right away

and have him recover it."

Captain Reynolds came in at this point, and the woman explained that she had missed the pin the evening before, when she wanted to wear it, and sle knew some person had stolen it.

Do you suspect any person?" she was asked "Oh, no!" was the reply. "I only know it's gone, and I want you to visit

all the pawnshops and see if you can "You told me your maid was the only

rson in the house who had access t the place where you kept your jewels. do you think we had better watch her?" asked the captain.

"Good gracious, no!" exclaimed the

jewel casket, and she could not get at Well, if you had the casket locked, and it was not disturbed, is it not pos-

sible that you mislaid or lost the pin and that it was not stolen?" At this the very indignant woman arose from her chair and in a few cut-

ting words told what she thought of detectives in general.

Captain Reynolds, calm and unrufreplied as follows:

"Well, madame, we will do the best we can to find the pin on the little information we have. If you discover it let us know."

The next morning the woman's husband, on the way to his office, stopped

Keep yourselves up to concert pitch by taking BEECHAM'S PILLS 10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

at police headquarters and reported Do You Believe What Wheeling Peothat his wife had found the pin. Shhad not removed it from a dress which she had worn several evenings before, and the maid had discovered it while she was at the detective bureau.

These and similar cases are the burbe given to them as well as to the imwhich, when the detectives fail to find the guilty parties, they are condemned as incompetent and their removal is demanded, and when they do, as is more frequently the case, accomplish a meritorious piece of work, they are "damned with faint praise," and some enterprising yellow journal claims the lion's share of the honors.

## "THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

A West Virginian's Interpretation of the Famous Poem Endorsed by Mr. Markham, the Author.

From Chicago Dial, November 16: Mr. Markham's Interpretation of His Hoe Poem.

Hoe Poem.

To the Editor of the Dial.

I have just read in your issue of November 1 a communication from Mr. Granville Davisson Hall on "The Meaning of The Man With the Hoe," Permit me to thank your correspondent for his very clear statement and to say that he comprehends my idea perfectly. Indeed, in an introduction to the Hoe poem recently written at the request of my publishers for a forthcoming edition of my poems, I have expressed substantially the same ideas contained in your correspondent's article; and have even made the same quotations from Carlyle and Mirbeau. EDWIN MARKHAM.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1899.

The critique referred to in the forego-ng, which appeared in The Dial of No-rember 1, is the following:

Meaning of "The Man With the Hoe" The comment of your reviewer, in The Dial of October 1, on Mr. Mark-ham's poem of "The Man with the Hoe" is fairer than a great many things said on the subject, but still seems to me not quite to the point.
"The Man with the Hoe" as conceiv

ed by Millet and understood by Mr. Markham, I suggest, is not the product of ordinary social conditions nor the representative of the ordinary agricultural class. It is surely a misapprehen sion of Mr. Markham's thought to suppose he meant to reflect on that class that he looked on Millet's delineation as typical of them, or that he charged ch a product of labor.

It is not labor, duly rewarded and performed under conditions benefitting the dignity of human nature, that produces the man depleted by the painter It is oppression-labor without compensation, the hardship and wrong of and sacrifice unrequited, an undue share of the burden of governmentrunning through long periods, that ripens such deadly fruit. Such were the conditions that led, by a long and Such were tollsome road, down to the French revolution. Mr. Markham, with the visio seer, sees the menace of related conditions, to result from not unlike causes, in the darkening and not remote

future even in this most favored land. In the first volume of Carlyle's "French Revolution," where he is dig down to the causes that underlay ging down to the causes that underlay the mighty convulsion which is the subject of his history, he sees with reverted eye "the twenty-fiv: million working people" of France "with whom it is not so well"; whom "we lump together," he says, "into a dim, compendious unity, monstrous but dim, fat off, as the canalile"; whom he follows "over broad France, into their clay books git their earsts and hutches" over broad France, into their clay hovels, into their garrets and nutches; masses yet units, "every unit of whom has his own heart and sorrows; stands covered there with his own skin," and who if you "prick him" will "bleed."

"Dreav, languid do these struggle in their obscure remoteness; their hearth cheerless, their diet thin. For them in this world rises no Era of Hope.

"Untaught, uncomforted unfed!" A dumb reperation; their

is a nation calling itself carsian, and alling man the brother of man—what, inspeakable, nigh inflinite diahonesty is all manner of rulers, and appointed ratchers, spiritual and temporal, must here not through long ages have gone in accumulating!"

It was such woes as these, emulating prough centuries—down to the states event to the fall of the hastle, to the

It was such woes as these, emulating through centuries—down to the states general, to the fall of the bastile, to the later Terror, such woes as no other civilized country ever produced or endured—that Mr. Markham must have seen in Millet's distorted image of outraged humanity when he penned that last expressive stanza:

"O, masters, lords and rulers in all lands, How will the future recken with this man? How answer his brute question in that hour

hour whirtwinds of rebellion shake the world?
How will it be with kingdoms and with with those who shaped him to the thing he is— them be recovered by the God.

With those who shaped him to the thing he is—
when this dumb terror shall reply to God After the silence of the centuries?"
History has recorded, in characters never to be expunged, the answer to this "brute question" when it was asked in the stormy days of Louis Capet and Marie Antoinette: and we may depend that whenever and wherever—even if it should be in this "land of the free"—allie question presents itself, the answer will be of like character.

Mr. Markham's poem is not only interpreted but justified by history and by economic philosophy. It is an arraignment of forces that are gathering a menacing power for evil in this country. It is, in his own words, "A protest that is also prophecy."

GRANVILLE DAVISSON HALL.

GRANVILLE DAVISSON HALL. Glencoe, Ill., Oct. 18, 1899.

"CURE the cough and save the life."
Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs and colds down to the very verge of consumption.

ple Say ? We quote home people and that is what you have been crying for. for years. You have always complained about our publishing names of those in other cities or states. Now we give you the names and addresses of people living at home. If you complain you are a chronic grumbler. We have a right to style you so. Home proof must be called upon Mys. I. H. Miller. No. 80

ing at home. If you complain you are a chronic grumbler. We have a right to style you so. Home proof must be relied upon. Mrs. L. H. Miller, No. 60 Sixteenth street, this city, says:

"I was a sufferer from kidney trouble for several years. The pains in my back would be so severe at times that I could hardly get up or down to attend to my household duties. I became nervous and sleepless and was subject to headaches. I tried several different kinds of medicine, but none of it werdid me any good until I was advised to try Morrow's Kild-ne-olds, and was told that Charles R. Goetze guaranteed them to cure or would refund the money, so I got some from him and was cured in a vary abort time after I because the way and the work had one cured in a very short time after I be-gan taking them. I have not had one sign or symptom of kidney disorder since. Morrow's Liverlax cured me of sick headache in a few hours, and is better for headache than anything I ever took.

better for headache than anything I ever took.

Morrow's Kid-ne-olds are a great nerve tonic, which acts on the nerves by restoring them to their natural condition without artificial means. We warrant the remedy to do all that we claim if used as we direct.

To confirm the statement of Mrs. Miller, we want you to ask her about Morrow's Kid-ne-olds. She is a grateful woman and will be glad to tell you personally how much she was benefited by their use. Do not confound Morrow's Kid-ne-olds with any kind of kidney pillig; they are not pills, but Yelrow's Kid-ne-olds with any kind of kidney pills; they are not pills, but Yel-low Tablets, which is the most scientific form of preparing medicine, and the purchasers of them should be careful to see that no other remedy is substituted. Larger boxes of "Kidney Cures" so-called, can be had for half the money, but beware. It is good goods you want and not cheap goods.

Morrow's Liverlax are small, red granules and cure constipation. They

granules and cure constipation. They sell for twenty-five cents per box, at Charles R. Geotzés drug store. The Kid-ne-olds sell for fifty cents per box. Descriptive booklet mailed upon request by John Morrow & Co., Chemists, Springfeld, Oblo.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 .- Money on call firm at 6@8 per cent; last loan 6 per Prime mercantile paper 5%@6 ment. per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' \$4 85%@5 85% for demand and at \$4 81% @4 81% for 60 days; posted rates \$4 82% and \$4 \$7; commercial bills \$4 \$1%. Silver certificates 58%@59%c. Bar sliver Mexican dollars 474c. Govern

ment bonds strong. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular. The stock market drifted rather almessly to-day under the influence of re newed uneasiness over the money situation. A moderate demand for London account lifted prices at the opening and during the course of the day there were isolated movements in number of individual stocks. But the influence of these demonstrations of strength in spots on the general market was small and the tone was sluggish throughout. Dealings were narrow and wholly professional. The money rate rose to 8 per cent during the day and there was a renewal of the disposition to discriminate sharply against the industrial stocks as collateral. That nominal rate of interest in such cases was eked out by the requirement of ex-tra commission and the margin between the amounts loaned and the ruling market valuation of the stocks was nercased. The offerings of government bonds for redemption at the sub-treasury fell to insignificant proportions. New York exchange was notably weak at a number of important domestic cen tres, falling to 20 cents discount at Chicago against par yesterday and declining sharply at St. Louis and Cin-Persons interested in the cinnati. money outlook are keeping one eye on the foreign markets. The hardening discounts in London to-day may be significant of future pressure from that source though the situation in New was sufficiently pressing to cause a decline in sterling rates in spite of London movement. The Paris discount rate held firm at 1/2 per cent above the bank's official rate, giving ground for expectation of an advance to-morrow in the Bank of France's rate. New York banks have gained \$5,659,000 on sub-treasury operations since last Thursday, and to-day's clearing house a debit balance statement showed against the sub-treasury of ove : 52, There are reflections of the copper nails; of gigantic stature, heightened by high wooden sabots \* \* their faces haggard and covered with their long greasy hair; the upper part of the visage waxing pale, the lower distribution of the visage waxing pale, the lower distribution is sufficient to the special laugh and a sort of feroclous impatience. And these people pay the tailie! And you want further to take their salt from them: And you know fict what it is you are stripping barer, or, as you call it governing; what, by the spurt of your pen, in its cold dastard indifference you will fancy you can starve always with impunity; always till the catastrophe comes!"

Thus the old marquis. And in the next chanter Carlyle:

"Before those five and twenty laboring millions could get that haggardness of face, which old Mirabeau now looks on in a nation calling itself Christian, and calling man the brother of man—what tunsneakable, night infinitie dishonenty. 000,000. burgh and one or two others show gains of 2 to 31/2 per cent. Minneapolis & St. Louis is 214 per cent lower and losses of a point are shown by a num-ber of other inconspicuous stocks. There was realizing in some of the

bonds of the speculative grade but very good absorption at some other points Total sales par value \$2,375,000. United States 2s advanced 1/2 per ent and the 3s and old new 4s 14 per

cent in the bid price. The stock exchange will be closed or Saturday out of respect to the late

Vice President Hobart. U. S. Bonds.

U. S. 2s reg. ... 101% U. S. old 4s reg. 113% U. S. 3s reg. ... 102% U. S. old 4s cou. .123% U. S. as cou. ... 1029 U. S. as reg. ... 1121 U. S. new 4s reg. 132% U. S. as cou. ... 111 U. S. new 4s cou. 132% U. S. as cou. ... 111

ttar -y - ts	Stocks	Harley—No. 2 38942c. Flaxseed—No. 1 \$1 311/261 32; new \$1 311/261 32; Mess Pork—Per bbl. 37 70@9 50. Lard—Per—100 lbs. \$4 80@5 021/2. Short Ribs—Sides (loose) \$4 80@5 15; dry salted shoulders (boxed) 5 %66/4/2; short clear sides (boxed) 55 15@5 20. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods per galon \$1 221/2. Timothy seed—Prime \$2 45@2 55. Butter—Firm; creamerles 151/26/25c; dairies 14/22c. Cheess—Steady at 111/26/12/4c. Eggs—Easy; fresh 171/26/18c. NEW YORK—Flour, receipts 18.683 barrels; exports 4,258 barrels; market less active but firm until towards the close the feeling became easier, following the decline in wheat. Wheat, receipts 1,255 bushels; spot steady; No. 2 red 73/26 f.o.b, afloat spot; No. 1 northern Duluth 77/26 f.o.b, afloat spot;
	Hocking Coal 19/a/St. Paul125%	No. 1 northern Duluth 17% c 1.0.b. anoat

13 do preferred... 194 Wheel, & L. E... 184 do 2d pre..... 90% Wis. Central... Express Companies.

Miscellaneous. Scellaneous.

37% Lactede Gas... 76
Nat. Biscuit... 41
10 co pre ond exd.10.
45 National Load... 28
204 do preferred... 16
90 National Steel... 46 90 INATIONAL Steel.

4 do preferred.

17 N. Y. Air Brake
454 N. American
8254 Pacific Coast.
454 do 1st pre.
454 do 2st pre.
454 do 2st pre.
454 pressed S. Car.

15 Pressed S. Car.

SE Pressed S. Car.

1175 do preferred.

1181 Pull. Palace Car.

1182 Aby Standard R. & T.

1183 do preferred.

1184 Tenn. Coal & I.

1195 U. S. Leather.

1185 U. S. Rubber.

1295 do preferred.

New York Mining Stocks. own Point ....

Steel. Tin and Tube Stocks The following quotations, on National Steel Co., American Tin Plate Co. and National Tube stocks are invnished by Simpson & Tatum City Bank building: Opened. Cloned. National Steel common.... National Steel, preferred... American Tin common.....

American Till preferred. 37/2 National Tube common. 45/2 National Tube preferred. 38/2 American Hoop common. 45/2 American Hoop preferred. 82/4	82 82
The following quotations are by Howard Harlett & Son. bro tional Exchange bank building: Prefrred.	kers, Na
Tin	47 45 Asked
mula nunformed 95	96

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

CHICAGO-Wheat was weak early with Liverpool, but weakened on liberal receipts and reports of a large shipment from Duluth to this port, closing 14@ %c under yesterday. Corn, influenced by heavy clearances and interruption of the movement, closed %@%c higher for December; May unchanged. Oats closed unchanged and provisions 21/2c lower.

Wheat failed to hold its own to-day. The opening, December at 674@67%c and May at 71%@71%c, was at a gain of %@ 14c over yesterday's close. Cables higher and to this the early strength was mainly attributable. Business was mostly in the hands of profes-sionals and changing of December and May contracts which made up a large proportion of to-day's business, was within a range of the, as well as was all other business in wheat. Around open-ing figures the market fluctuated narrowly for half the session. Then it weakened and there was considerable weakened and there was considerable liquidation of both December and May. A report that Duluth had boats loaded with 250,000 bushels for this port was a factor in the weakness. December sold down to 66% and May to 71@71%c. December closed 4@%c lower at 65% 85% and May %c under yesterday's final figures at 71%c. Primary receipts were 78,849 bushels, compared with 1,076,155 bushels last year. Northwest receipts were 634 cars against 631 last week and 225 a year ago. The northwest 1383 receipts were curtailed by a blissard. Local receipts were 47 cars, 19 of contract

were used the second second receipts were cuttailed by a blissand. Local receipts were d' cars, 19 of contraot grade. New York reported 26 loads taken for export. Atlantic and Gulf port clearances in wheat and flour were equal to 539,000 bushels.

Corn was steady. Rains continued in the growing belt and cables were higher, facts which encouraged purchasers to take in all offerings at figures a bit over yeserday's closing price. Clearances were enormous, 1,000,000 bushels, receipts 141 cars and country offerings were small. The cash demand was poor. December ranged from 32% to 33%, coloning 36% to 13% country offerings were small. The cash demand was poor. December ranged from 32% to 32% closing 46% higher at 22% 32% and closed unchanged at 33% 23% country offerings were small. The cash demand was very dull. The strength of corn and the curtailing of the movement by wet weather were influences. The export demand was poor. Clearances were 126,000 bushels. Receipts here were 133 cars. December ranged from 23% 673% corn.

were 135,000 busnels. Receipts need were 135 cars. December ranged from 23\cdot 23\cdot c to 23\cdot c. losing a shade lower at 23\cdot 623\cdot c. May sold from 24\cdot c to 24\cdot c and closed \cdot c under yesterday at 24\cdot c.

at 24%c.
Provisions were barely steady, the only incident being the retaking of a line of pork, presumably to replace some sold some weeks ago at higher prices. Initial prices were a bit up on the firmness of grain, particularly corn. Fluctuations were narrow and the close at a loss of 2½c on all January products. January pork closed at 89 56; January lard at 35 10 and January ribs at 34 92% 549 55.

Estimated receipts to-morrow: Whea 50 cars; corn 190 cars; oats, 140 cars hogs, 25,000 head. The leading futures ranged as follows:

Open. | High. | Low. | Close Wheat, No. 67 7146 67% 744 60% May No. 2 33 32 4 35 4 22% 21% 23% 3276 32 3316 1576 Oats, No. 2. 20% 27% 24% 23% 8 10 9 5746 9 65 9 65 9 65 4 90 4 90 5 12% 5 15 5 30 5 32% 4 87% 4 87% 5 10 5 10 5 27% 5 30

8 0214 8 05 9 4750 9 50 9 5714, 9 6216 4 8734 4 8734 4 85 4 85 4 9734 4 9734 4 9235 4 95 5 10 5 1238 5 0736 5 10

cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady, Wheat—No. 3 spring 63%@65c; No. 2 cd 67%@69c. Corn—No. 2 33@33%c; No. 2 yellow 33@ Dats-No. 2 white 2614c; No. 3 white

Onis—No. 2 white 26½c; No. 3 white 25½g25½c.

Ryc—No. 2 5½g53c.

Barley—No. 2 38@42c.

Flaxseed—No. 1 31 31½g1 32; new 31 31½g1 32.

Mess Pork—Per bbl. 37 70@9 50.

Lard—Per 100 lbs. 34 80@5 02½.

Short Ribs—Sides (loose) 34 80@5 15; dry salted shoulders (boxed) 5½g5½c; short clear sides (boxed) 5½g5½c; short clear sides (boxed) 51 5@5 20.

Whisky—Distillers finished goods per gallon 31 23½.

Timothy seed—Prime 32 45@2 55.

Butter—Firm; creamerles 15½@25c; dairies 14022c.

Cheess—Steady at 11½g12¼c.

Eggs—Easy; fresh 17½g18c.

NEW YORK—Flour, receipts 18,683

to arrive; No. 1 hard Dulnth 183-56 f.o.b. affoat to arrive; No. 2 red The elevator; options steady at 4c advance, and closed weak at 3c not decline. March closed at 785c; May closed at 75c; December closed at 725c. Com. receipts 6.700 bushels; exports 186.81 bushels; spot steady; No. 2 415c. Co.b. afloat; 49%c elevator; options opened sissed; at the stranged prices to 3c decline; December closed at 25%c.
Oats, receipts 12,500 bushels; sports 2,500 bushels; spot firm; track white 31 634c; options nominal.
Hay quiet. Hops dull. Hides firm. Leather steady.
Beef quiet. Cutmeats quiet. Lard steady; western steamed \$5 55; November 35 32% nominal; refined quiet; continent \$5 32% nominal; refined quiet; continent \$5 00. Fork steady.
Tallow dull. Cottonseed oil steady; prime crude 254-695c; do yellow 25%c 3c. Rosin quiet. Turpentine steady. Rolasses firm.
Coffee, futures opened steady in tone with prices 5610 points higher; sales 32.210 bags.
Bugar, raw firm; fair refining 313-16c bid; centrifugal 96 test 4½c bid; molasses sussays are sined quiet.
Baltrimore — Flour dull and steady. receipts 2645 barrels; ex-

duli and

BALTIMORE - Flour dull steady; receipts 26,545 barrels; ports 34,435 barrels; sales, 650 barrels. Wheat dull: spot and month 71@71%c: December 71%@71%c; May 76c asked; steamer No. 2 red \$7@67%c; receipts 5,882 bushels; exports 33,000 bushels; stock, 582,572 bushels;; southern wheat by sample 67@72c; do on grade 68@ 114c. Corn dull; spot and month 39% 60 39%c; December 39%@39%c; or December, new or old, 38%@38%c or December, new of dis sames and January 384@384c; February 384@384c; receipts 151.873 bushels; exports 352.778 bushels; stock 848,303 bushels; sales 31, 000 bushels; southern white corn 35@ 39%c new; do yellow 35@39%c new. Oats firm; No. 2 white 32@321/c; No. 2 mixed 29@29%c; receipts 9,647 bushels; exports none; stock 343,591 bushels Cheese, large, 13@1234c; medium, 13%@ 13%c; small 13%@13%c. Butter firm; fancy creamery 25@27c; do imitation 19@20c; do ladle 17@18c; good ladle 15c; store packed 14@16c; rolls 16@18c, Eggs weak at 21c. Sugar, granulated 5.39c. CINCINNATI-Flour quiet. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 71c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 324c. Oats firm and higher; No 2 mixed 25%c. Rye dull; No. 2, 60c. Lard steady at \$4 80@4 85. Bulkmeats firm at \$5 00. Bacon steady at \$6 10. Whiskey steady at \$1 23%. Butter dull. Sugar easy. Eggs firm at 17c. Cheese

Live Stock.

quiet.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO—Cattle, best grades are steady. Both Short Horn and Angus steers sold to-day at \$7 00. Common and medium kinds 25c to 40c lower than Monday. Good to choice \$5 30@7 00; poor to medium \$4 30@5 25; mixed stockers \$3 00@7 37; selected feeders \$4 20@4 65; good to choice cows \$3 60@4 40; heifers \$3 50@4 75; canners \$2 00@7 290; bulls \$2 25@4 25; canners \$2 00@7 290; bulls \$2 25@4 25; canners \$2 00@7 20; fed Texas beeves \$4 25@5 40; grass Texas steers \$3 25@4 25; western range beeves \$4 00@5 25. Hogs steady to 5c lower. Closed comparatively steady. Mixed and butchers \$3 80@4 07%; good to 34 00@5 25. Hogs steady to 5d lower. Closed comparatively steady. Mixed and butchers 33 50@4 07%; good to choice heavy 33 90@4 05; rough heavy 33 50@3 77%; light of sales 32 50@4 00. Sheep, market duli and slow. Native wethers 33 76@4 01; lambs 34 75@5 25; western wethers 33 76@4 15; western lambs 47 50@5 10. Receipts: Cattle, 19,000 head; hogs, 16,000 head; sheep, 17,000 head.
EAST LIBERTY—Cattle steady; extra 35 50@6 00; prime \$5 70@5 90; common \$3 00@5 60. Hogs slow at unchanged prices. Sheep slow; choice wethers \$4 15@4 25; common 31 50@5 25; choice lambs 34 50@5 00; common to good 33 00@4 4 75. Veal calves 36 50@7 25.
CINCINNATI—Hogs easy and lower.

CINCINNATI-Hogs easy and lower nt \$3 50@4 00.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—The demand for staple cottons shows no change in character. It is still ahead of staple supplies, and the tone throughout continues atrong, but no advances of any moment are reported in any department. Frint cloths have sold to a considerable extent at 3 to the continue of the cents for regulars. Wide goods are strong and dearer. Prints generally selling at value for goods not in stock and demand good. No change in gingand demand good. No change in ging-hams. Woolen dress goods in strong position, and prices tending upward. Slik fabrics firm and sellers reserved, under advancing market for raw slik.

Metals. NEW YORK—The metal market dis-played all its early weak characteristics to-day. Some departments were stead-ier, notably tin, while others suffered speiter was sort to the point bordering on demoralization. At the close the metal exchange called pig iron warrants neglected, dull and entirely nominal. Lake copper unchanged at \$17 00@17.25: tin dull at \$28.00@23.25: lead atendy at \$4.60@4.65: speiter lower and very weak at \$4.40@4.50. The brokers' price for lead is \$4.40 and for copper \$17.00@17.25.

Petroloum. OIL CITY—Credit balances \$1 58; cer-tificates closed at \$1 59½ bid for cash; sales 1,000 bbis. cash oil at \$1 59½; ship-ments 71,231 bbis.; average 85,491 bbis.; runs 109,204 bbis.; average 85,411 bbis.

Wool. NEW YORK-Wool dull.

He Fooled the Surgeons. All decires told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectai Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was per-formed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest Pile cure on Earth, and the best Salve in the World. 25 cents a box. Sold by Logan Drug Co., druggist.

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tion and increased subscription list from year to year commends its use-fulness to the business public.

The forthcoming volume will be greatly enlarged and improved, descriptive sketches of the 2,000 cities, towns, willages, railroad sta-tions, postoffices and settlements, embracing items of interest to ev-tage the post of the comment of the comments. embracing items of interest to erry business man, such as location, population, distance to different points, most convenient shipping stations, products that are mar-leted, nearest banking facilities, etc. Each of these sketches is fo lowed by the names of all the business and professional persons lo-cated there, and these names are again listed under the classification representing their particular line.

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A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED

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RAILWAY COMPANY. Schedule in effect November 19, 1859. Central Standard Time.

Main Line.	a. m.		p. m.	p. n
Bellaire Bridgeport Unrichsville New Philadelphia. Canal Dover Justus Massillon Canal Fulton Warwick Sterling Soville Chippewa Lake Medina Lester Brooklyn Cleveland	5:48 5:55 6:24 6:40 6:55 7:05 7:27 7:42	8:27 8:34 9:03 9:18 9:35 9:42 10:04 10:10	1:00 3:00 3:18 3:36 3:55 4:11 4:35 4:59 5:05 5:14	6: 6: 7: 7:

Grafton ... Elyria .... Lorain ....

Lorain Branch. Main Line. 1:00 1:16 2:00 2:11 2:22 2:36 2:36 2:36 3:40 4:11 4:18 4:35 6:50 7:05

1:19 Electric cars Bridgeport to Wheeling, Beliaire and Martin's Ferry. Consult agents for best routes and lowest rates to all points. M. G. CARREL, General Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Departure and arrival of trains at Wheeling. Eastern Time.
Schedule in effect. Nov. 19, 1890.
Station corner of Twentieth and Water Streets. Leave. Arrive a. m. a. m \*12:25 \* 8:10 \*13:25 \* 8:1 \*12:25 \* 8:1 From Wheeling to Grafton and Cumberland... Washington and Baltimore. Philadelphia and New York

Pittaburgh and Cumberland Washington and Balitmore. Philadelphia and New York Gratton and Cumberland... Fairmont and Grafton.... Washington (Pa.) and Pitts. \* 5:25 \* 5:25 \* 6:25 † 6:50 Zanesville and Newark.... Columbus and Chicago,.... \* 7:35 \* 7:25

\*10:15 \*10:15 \*10:50 \*10:50 Zanesville and Columbus. Cincinnati and St. Louis. Grafton and Cumberland. Washington and Baltimor \* 5:17 \*10:30 \*10:30 Washington and Baltimore. 70:30 70:3

Pullman Steeping of Falor Cars on an through trains.

City Passenger and Ticket Agent, Wheeling. Agent for all Steamship Lines.

F. D. UnDERWOOD. D. B. MARTIN.

General Manager. Mgr. Pass. Traffic.

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JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

#7.25 am Pittsburgh | #7.45 pm | #7.25 am | Pittsburgh | #7.45 pm | #7.25 pm Depart B., L. Coal Freight .... [11:49]
Depart W. & L. B. R., Arriv
\*6:50 am Clove. & Chicago Firer \*91:55
Ill:16 am Clove. & Massillon Br. 4:50
\*4:55 pm Clove. & Massillon Br. 4:50
\*4:55 pm Clove. & Massillon Br. 4:50
\*2:55 pm Steub. & Brillant Acc. \*1:55
\*2:55 pm Steub. & Brillant Acc. \*2:55
\*2:55 pm Steub. & Brillant Acc. \*3:55
\*2:52 pm Steub. & Brillant Acc. \*3:55
\*2:52 pm Steub. & Brillant Acc. \*3:55
\*2:52 pm Steub. & Brillant Acc. \*3:55
\*3:52 pm Steub. & Brillant Acc. \*3:55
\*3: Arriva. 10:10 am Mail, Express and Pas. 2:15 pm 5:00 pm Express and Passenger. 2:05 pm Mixed Freight and Pas. 1:05 pm

RAILWAY TIME CARD:



"Sunday only. Ticket Offices at Pennsylvania Staties en Water street, foot of Eleventh street, Wheeling, and at the Pennsylvania Sta-tion, Bridgeport. SOUTHWEST STRTEM-"PAN HAN-DLE ROUTE."

8. III. † 6:35 P. Un. † 8:15 † 5:15 † 5:15 † 5:15 † 5:15 † 5:18 McDonald and Pittsburgh. † 6:35 † 8:35 Wellsburg and Pittsburgh. McDonald and Pittsburgh Pittsburgh and New York Philadelphia and New York. Steubenville and Pittsburgh Columbus and Chicago..... Philadelphia and New York Baltimore and Washington Steubenville and Pittsburgh McDonald and Dennison.... # 8:15 # 8:49 # 6:07 # 6:07 Pittsburgh and New York., + 6:85 Indianapolis and St. Louis. Dayton and Cincinnati..... Steubenville and Columbus. Pittsburgh and Bast ..... † 8:30 † 8:15

NORTHWEST SYSTEM-CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH DIVISION. [Leave.]Arrive Frem Bridgeport to Fort Wayne and Chicago... Canton and Toledo...... Alliance and Cleveland. Steubenville and Pittsbu Steubenville and Wellsville. Steubenville and Pittsburgh 13:40 Fort Wayne and Chicago... Canton and Crestline...... Alliance and Cleveland... Steubenville and Wellsville. Philadelphia and New York \*11114 † 7:80 † 7:80 Wellsville and Pittsburgh... Toronto and Pittsburgh... Steubenville and Wellsville

Parlor Car Wheeling to Pittsburgh on 2:55 p. m. and 6:35 p. m. train. Cantral time. (One hour slower than Wheeling time.)
J. G. TOMBINSON,

J. G. TOMEINSON,
Passenger and Ticket Agent
Agent for all Steamahis Victor OHIO RIMER RAILROAD CO.

Time Table in effect November 12, 1884 ;
ACCOMMODATION.
7:20 a. m.—Daily—For Parkersburg and intermediate points. ONIO VALLEY EXPRESS. on. m.—Dully except Sunday—For Moundsville, New Martinsville, Sis-tersville, St. Marya, Marieta, Bar-kersburg, Ravenswood, Charleston, Comercy, Pt. Pleasant, Canova, Iron-ton. Portsmouth, Hilabero, Cincin-nati, and all points South and West, Runs solid to Cincinant. Parior Car, KENOVA EXTERNISM

Kuns Solid to Cincinnate and Cark
KENOVA EXPRESS.

11:45 a. m.—Daily—For Sistersville, Marietia, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Point
Pleasant, Charleston, Gallipolis,
Huntington, Kenova, and principal
intermediate points. Parlor Car.

ACCOMMODATION.

Dally For Parkersburg and

3:45 p. m.—Daily—For Parkersburg and intermediate points. 7:00 p. m.—Daily except Sunday—For Sis-tersville, St. Marys, Waverly, Mari-etta, Parkersburg, and intermediate points north of Sistersville, L. E. CHALENOR. Gen. Pass, Agent.

Wheeling & Elm Grove Electric Railway Cars will run as follows, city time:

WHEELING TO ELM GROVE. Leave Wheeling. Leave Elm Groye 6. m. 6:45 6:45 7:16 8:45 7:16 8:45 9:45 9:45 10:15 11:15 2:45 3:15 3:45 4:46 4:46 5:16 6:16 6:16 7:15 7:46 8:36 3:00 3:30 4:00 4:00 6:00 6:00 6:30 7:30 7:30 8:30 8:30 p. m. 12:15 9:18 9:00 13:68 1:15 1:65 3:18 ng to Park 9:30 10:00 10:30 11:00 m Whee 9:45 10:15 10:45 11:00 Re-LEAVE WHEELING. 9. m. 4:55 5:15 1:55 4:15

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